FLAGS OF THE NATIONS. FEW OF THEM OF EARLIER ORIGIN THAN THE LAST CENTURY.

Beginnings of Antional Emblems-Plagmekter Ouce Woman's Part in Mar-Fing Etiquette and Troubles Council by It-hailing Under Colors - Home Qurer Mistakes. Bunting is playing a great part in New York decoration to day, and has played a greater part in decorating history. There's material for a good book in the stories of deeds that have been done in all countries and in all times to save national emblems from falling into the

hands of enemies. The record would be a very long one, for, even in early Egeptian days, men defended the standard at any cost, but those early standards were of metal, and the waving flag belongs to times comparatively modern, while few of the national flags in use to day can go further back than the last cen-

tury for their origin.

During the middle ages banners were indi vidual rather than national, and each king and knight bore his own device. When national emblems were used they were of a religious character, and many of the modern flags bear traces of this religious symbolism. For centuries the national standard of England bore the cross of St. George where the union is now placed. This was in grateful recognition of St. George's help at the siege of Antioch. The English soldiers, so says the legend, were faint and wavering, when an innumerable host of heavenly soldiers, in white, descended, led by Bt. George, put the enemy to flight, and thoughtfully showed the hungry Englishmen where to find food. From that day the English swore by Mt. George and none other, until, under James I., Scotland and England were united, Then there was trouble for Britons and saints.

The obstinate Scots refused to admit that there was any saint in the calendar who could compare with St. Andrew. To be sure, he had never led reinforcements to their aid, but they had fought under his white cross on a blue ground ever since he had appeared to Achains, King of Scots, before a great battle with Athelstane, and had promised victory to the Scottish arms. 'The Scots wouldn't allow the cross of St. George to outrank the cross of St. Andrew, and the difficulty had hardly been settled when Ireland came into the union, and St. Patrick was a candidate for honors. The partisans of both St. George and St. Andrew set their faces against the intruder, and said that he was no saint and that by rights he didn't own a cross, because he never laid down his life for the faith. However, the Irish contended that under English rule their cross was heavy enough to do for St. Patrick, too, and new the union flag of Great Britain bears the crosses of the three saints, though the Scotch and Irish still quarrel because heraldic authorities gave St. Patrick's emblem advantage.

The history of the Stars and Stripes is too well known to Americans to need much com ment. At the beginning of the Revolutio flags of many different designs sprang up, and it was not until 1777 that Washington and his advisers decided upon a national flag which was the basis of the present emblem. A Mrs. Ross of Arch street, Philadelphia, carried out the design, which proved so satisfactory that it was adopted by Congress and has not been changed save in the number of the stars and atrines and the arrangement of the former.

Red, white and blue are the favorite colors of flag heraldry and are found in many of the national flags. The tricolor of France really dates no further back than the Revolution The earliest national emblem of France was the blue chape of St. Martin. Later the red oriflamme of St. Denis came into use, and the Bourbon kings fought under a white banner, The tricolor is a reminiscence of the three banners which had floated over victorious armies of France. It was retained under the Empire. though Napoleon powdered it with golden bees. The return of the Bourbons set it aside, and after the second revolution there was a movement to adopt the blood-red flag, but Louis Blane turned the tide in favor of the tricolor by a speech celebrating the past victories of France

The German flag was devised after the union of the German States, which occurred at the close of the France-Prussian war. The arms of the Hohenzollerns and the famous Teutonic Iron Cross are its most conspicuous features.

The Italian flag, tco, is a matter of recent his tory. When Napoleon gave Italy her first taste of liberty he, in his autocratic fashion, also gave her a flag which suited him, and when later Victor Emmanuel was King of free and united Italy his people chose for their emblem the red. white and green flag which Napaleon had given them, but they added to it the arms of the

House of Savoy.

Hussia, Austria and Prussia all show a trace
of the Roman eagles, though modified in each
case by heradic design.

Demuark has the oldest flag of Europe, the
first flag of the design baving, so the chronicles
relate, fallon from heaven in answer to a prayer
of King Waldemar, when, in 1219, he was fightme against the average of the Beltie. What of King Waldemar, when, in 1219, he was againing against the pagans of the Baltic. Whether or no the flag came to the Dance ready made, it does date from the thirteenth century. Switzeriand's flag is as old as her republic, and the white cross on a red ground was adopted by the cantons when they united to fight for freedom, because they believed the cause of freedom as sacred as that which inspired the Crumades, and as worthy to use the cross

ed by the cantons ween they united to ight for freedom, because they believed the cause of freedom as sacred as that which inspired the Crusades, and as worthy to use the cross.

The Spanish flag would be misleading to one unfamiliar with history. The imperial standard originally contained the arms of Castile and Leon, but later those of Sicily, Austria Burgundy, Flanders, Antwerp, and Portugal were added. The design of the standard was not changed when sovereignty over those countries crased, and so the imperial flag of Spain to-day is a striking record of the steps by which the country has sunk from greatness to insignificance in the list of nations.

Greece, when freed from Turkish control, adopted for her flag the blue and white colors of Bavaria, in compliment to the Bavarian prince who was her first king.

The creecent, which is now the distinguishing feature of the Turkish flag, was originally a popular device with Christian nations; but when Mahomet II, conquered Byzantium he assumed the creecent as a token of victory because it was the emblem of Diana, patroness of Byzantium, and the device was immediately dropped from all Christian banners.

The dragon of China antedates chronicles, Japan's flag bears a blood-red sun in recognition of the original name of the country. Niphen, which means "the rising sun." The white elephant on the flag of Siam commemorates Asaca, the founder of the nation, who by Buddhist calculation, went through \$0,000 changes in the course of metempsychosis, and, in the eighty thousandth incarnation existed as a white elephant. From that blistful state he was promoted to rank among edecatal deties, and the white elephant has since then been worshipped in Siam.

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was promoted to rank among celeatial detties, and the white elephant has since then been worabipped in Siam.

Flag devising is a branch of heraldry and is governed by ironchad rules, outside of which there is no salvation for a nation. In heraldry white stands for silver and yellow for gold, and the strict rule that metal must not be placed upon metal, nor color upon color, governs the arrangement of colors in flags. The red, yellow and blue flag of Venezuela is a glaring of fence against this law, as is the red and olue flag of Hayti, and those two nations are, from a heraldic point of view, in a very had way. However, some remarkably good fighting has been done under banners that would make a stickler for heraldic law gnash bis teeth.

In time of revolution men do not calmly sit down and figure out a flag by rule and compass. They are apt to snatch up the first thing that comes to hand and use it as an emblem, or to adopt a device that appeals to the hot beads and hearts that flight under it, though it may make heraldry shudder. Our own rattlemake flag is a good example of that, but there was some very pretty fighting done under that much criticised emblem.

Perhaps a certain autount of sentiment that clung to flag folds is lost in this day, when flags are a part of Government stores and regular pattern, and are turned out by the thorward by improved machinery. Flag making wasn't so practical in old days, but it was more romanile, and the women wave and embroidered the standards under which the men fought for home and freedom of for conquest. The first flag which bore the dreaded Dawish raven was made by the daughters of the famous diagnor. Ledbrok. Katherine of Aragon, Queen of Henry VIII., in a letter written to Wolsey at the time of waryith the Scota excused hersalf

which bore the dreaded Dasish raven was made by the daughters of the famous diagnor Lodbrok. Katlerine of Aragon, Oncen of Henry VIII., in a letter written to Wolsey at the time of war with the Scota, excused hersalf from many words about the war by saying:
"My hert is versy good to it, but I am horrible heavy with making standards."
After the Monmouth rebellion scores of gentlewomen in the west of England suffered in the Bloody Assizes because they had made the banners under which the Protestants fought.
The Commander of Scotars and his meaning the Poles in their hopeless struggle for freedom, the Greeks — their rebellion against the Turks, all ought under flags made by the women of their party, and many of the early American flags had a similar origin, but the

have often led to most embarrassing situations. It is a deadly insult to hoist the flag of one friendly nation above that of another nation, and, in consequence of this, when national flags are used for decoration, each must have its own flagstaff. Trouble has often arisen over this point on occasions of ship decoration. One of the naval signal flags bears the tri-color of France, with the red and blue transposed, and another is the Dutch flag upside down. The use of these flags in decoration had such a disastrous effect upon French and Dutch nerves that at last those special signals were barred from festive occasions.

Many hotel keepers who were rash enough or ignorant enough to show respect to an illustrious greet by hoisting the flag of his nation above their own on their flagstaff have learned lessons in regard to flar etiquette. Indeed, one Scotch lankerper wairs with a crutch as the result of an alternot to honor a famous French guest at the expense of the feelings of his flighland neighbors.

The custom of using a piece of old hunting

result of an attempt to honor a ramons reence guest at the expense of the feelings of his Highland neighbors.

The custom of using a piece of old hunting fastened to a cask as a target for gran practice at sea hat furnished material for other misunderstandings. While an English man-of-war was in port at Larneca, Cyprus, gun practice was ordered, but, as the ship had been out a long time, stores were scarce, and not a piece of old bunting could be found. One of the marines came to the resone with a kerchief which he had bought at Malta while disturbances were pending at Napies, and which bore the Italian colors, red, white, and green. The kerchief was fastened to a cask, and the firing began. In the midst of the practice a small boat was seen to be lowered from a French ship anchored at some distance. The little boat, directed by a gesticulating officer, approached the target, but did not go very near it. Then the boat acurried off to shore.

At dinner time the English officer sent men cut to see if the target would do for atternoon practice, and they reported it badly demoralized, but atili serviceable. While the officers were at other the care sank, taking the kerchief down

At dinner times the English officer sent mencut to see, and they reported it badly demoralized,
but still serviceable. While the officers were at
the term the case sank, taking the kerchief down
with it. At midnight the Captain was aston
ished by being routed from his bunk to meet
the Franch and English Consuls and a number
of irate French officers. The French Captain
had reported that the English were using a
French flag as a target, had alirred up the
French readents to demand reparation for the
desecration, and the whole town was in an
uproar. The English Captain evplained, but
he wasted his breath. The French Captain and
officers had seen the flag. They had gone
rose to it, wishing to rescue it at the risk of
their lives but had finally decided to aspeal to
the Consul. The next day the case came up on
shore. The English awore to the facts; the
French denied them.

"To you think I do not know my flag?" demanded the French Captain.

"Do you think I do not know my flag?" demanded the French Captain.

"Do you think you know more about that
biece of cotton than the man who has been
blowing his nose upon it for ten months?"
snorted the exasperated English chileer.

The tarset was under six fathous of water
and the situation seemed hopeless, but finally
a lucky cast of the grapnel brought up the offending rag and the muddy, tattered hit of cotton was triumphantly borne to the Consulate,
where it brought about a settlement of the
difficulty. Trouble of the same sort arose between English and Turks at Beyout and there
are other instances of such misunderstandings.

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ary a second, for a flag lowered or at an inmest Honor and respect are shown by dipping colors on land and by haulling them down amoothly and instantly replacing them at sea. In the latter case they must not remain stationary a second, for a flag low-red or at half-mast is a sign of mourning or defeat; and in the case of salute to a visiting dignitary, for instance, grief would nardly be the proper sentiment.

For many years the English demanded that all ships met at sea should salute the English flag, and all nations were obliged to do so. No exceptions were made, and when a Spanish fleet of 160 sall, escorting Philip of Spain to his marriage with Queen Mary of England, met twenty-eight English alips under Howard and falled to salute the English colors, Lord Howard ordered docks cleared for action and sent a round shot crashing lute the vessel of the Spanish Admiral. The Spanish took the hint, struck colors to the English flag and were permitted to pass on.

Surrender at sea is made by haaling down colors or sometimes by hoisting the victorious enemy's flag above that of the surrendering ship. At night surrender is shown by signals.

To hoist false colors in time of war, in order to escape or to entice an enemy within reach has always been submitted to be legitimate, but to engage or to commit hoatile acts under these false colors is considered the depth of dishonor. Naval authorities also draw a line hetween mirleading and baser cheating, but the distinction is a fine one. An incident in the war of 1783 will illustrate the distinction.

The French frigate Sybille, thirty-six guns, signied the English Hussar, twenty-eight guns. The Sybille hoisted the French Captain ordered the French ensign holated under the English prize. That was quite quickly, the French hoisted the English ensign reversed and tied in a wert or loop—the well-known signal of distross which no English officer could disregard.

The Hussar closed at once, but luckily her crew were at quarters. The Sybille hoisted the French flag and the French man aurrendered, but an honorable surrender was

condemned.

The famous English Admiral, Lord Cochrane, also resorted on one occasion to the use of false colors. He was cruising in the Mediterranean in the brig Speedy, during the war with Spain. and by reason of its many captures the little brig had become such a nuisance that the Spanish fitted out a heavily armed frigate and sent her, disguised as a merchautman, out after the brig. Cochrane sighted the prize, and, in order to get near the supposed merchantman, raised the colors of a Danish merchant brig. He did not discover his mistake until the Spanish raised the colors of a Danish merchant He did not discover his mistake until the S ish ship, opening her ports, showed her teet and then lowered a small boat in order to it

He did not discover his mistake until the Spanish ship, opening her ports, showed her teeth, and then lowered a small boat in order to investigate the Danish stranger. The situation looked a trifle awkward for the Englishman, but Lord Cochrane promptly ordered the yellow flag hoisted, and reported as initing from Algiers, where cholera was raging. The Spanisrds sheered off, and the Speedy proved that she was well named by getting out of reach in marvellously quick time. The Spanish were, of course, wrathy when they lound how they had been fooled, but their wrath didn't appear to worry England.

In many countries, and particularly in England, the presentation of flags to a regiment is a most impressive ceremony, and even more solemn is the installation of worn battle flags in some sanctuary where they may be preserved to the glory of the ration. The old colors of the Scottish regiments were blaced with national honors in the Edinburgh Cathedral of St. Giles. Camerbury Cathedral holts a host of worn banners worked with the names of England's victories, and in France the victorious flags were kept in the Hôtel des Invalides until just before the allies entered Paris, when the Franch burned more than 1.500 in the courtyard of the Invalides rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the enemy.

It is a rare thing for a victorious army to treat conquered colors with marked disrespect, but the Highlanders, whose ancestors fought for Prince Charlie, still grow white with wrath when they tell how, after the battle of Culloden, the flags of the Jacobite leaders were carried to the Edinburgh market place to chimney sweeps and there burned, one at a time, by the public hangman, while a herald proclaimed the names of the chiefs who had borne the flags. The hastle to the colors seems a thing harder to forelye than the death of the men who bore them, for a man's a man, but a flag is a cause.

How Pussy Werked the Dumb Watter.

How Pussy Worked the Dumb Watter. From the Hartford Courant,

From the Hartford Courant.

The cats of Prospect atrect in this city have been in the newspapers before and are generally conceded to lead the cat family in Hartford in size, abundance, and intelligence. They are pientier each year and this means a welcome rise in the areage intelligence of the entire trips in this city.

The latest performance of one of these noteworthy cats, and by no means the most intelligent of the let, deserves recognition. It shows not only deep affection, but an amount of observation and daring that do credit is the race. It seems that an abundant mother, whose kitters were in the observed then of a house there, was berself by accident shut into the dining room, which had no connection with the room below except by way of a dimb waiter.

After a time there was a very strong mutual desire on the part of the cat and the kittens for a meeting. The old cat mewed and that made the little ones do likewise. By way of the shaft bet ween the rooms the voices were audible, and can be rised the lunder on hearing the other. Finally, in her desperation, the old cat, remembering that she had seen plates and dishes according and descending hy the dumb waiter, deliberately climbed upon the shelf and by her own weight began to slide down to the family that so much wanted to see her. Fersons in the kitchen heird the slide arrive and went to it to take out whatever might have been sent down, when out waiked the cat, and there was wonder in the situace and place at the cut family.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. muskets. These the regiment flatly declined to have, and were then continue they would have to go into the fight without arms. This they did, and when the order to charge was given went yelling and hare handed across the field, but as soon as a fallen foe-or friend, eitherwas spied he was promptly relieved of his gnu and accontrements. So that by the time the battle was over the men were nearly all well armed with new Springfield rifes. of supply, and, too, our women are "horrible but as soon as a fallen foe-or free beat" about so many other things.

Flag effuctte is a complicated affair, and punctificus observance of it is demanded by all battons; while accidental offences against it same with new Springfield rifles.

THE SOUTH GOES FISHING. NOW IS THE TIME WHEN THE PEVER

Though There May Be Farm Work to Be and Business to Attend To, Time Must Be Found for a Little Sport-The Southern Fish Fry in Its Ancient Form and the Fish Picule. To townsmen and countrymen alike down

outh, in regions back from the seacoast, freshwater fishing and all that pertains to the craft form the soul and marrow of the summer's reckening. However much business and social and family obligations must be taken into account, each angler keeps his fishing days apart in his mind as a lodestar to tide him over duli and monotonous Intervals. He is living when he fishes, he considers, and no matter how old or world-hardened he may be, in those hours between daybreak and dark of a long summer's day spent, rod in hand, casting the line, guessing nature's secrets, he is a different sing, younger, somehow, roju renated immeasgrably. He goes home with hints of this proes showing in his face.

"Had a good day's sport?" his wife asks, politely, though for the life of her she can't finagine what fun he can find in being suncaked and briar torn, going dinneriess and icewaterless along the country creeks for a long, ong way, but then-

"Tiptop," he answers, "Rare sport all the orning, and pretty fair since 2 o'clock. I laid off between 12 and 2." "But you haven't got as big a string of fish

as usual." "No, but then, it's no fun when the fish blie too glibly. Anybody can catch fish then, It takes science to get them when things are ad-

His consort listens and wonders: then she makes a remark. "Just see your nose," she says, "and your hands; oh! and look at those wrists. Do you call it pleasure to be scorched and blistered up like that?" But the foolish one is wrapping up and placing away his fishing tackle, and shows no concern. It has been a bargain day in his counting.

Those who have the fishing fever, which be setment is distinctively of male gender in that locality, bear a sort of family likeness one to the other. The black farmer, fishing in between times and at pains to get a substitute to guide his plough shovel meanwhile, has the mania quite as pronounced as the leisurely going landowner, who is averse by nature to any ordinary work, but quite willing to arouse himself and harness up by 2 o'clock of a June morning, in order to reach his favorite fishing grounds before the sun is up, when the trout bite best, Old and young, poor and prosperous, find neverfailing interest in the pursuit, and, with the majority of the devotees, their angling is not any mere cursor; pastime, taken up fully, to while the summer days away, but an inborn passion that grows with what it feeds on and yields a keener pleasure to the fisherman of 60. who has sngled in the same waters summer after summer, and should seemingly know them by heart and be sighing for new depths to explore, than to the youngster just beginning to steer his inclinations and realize the charm that the sport exerts.

As soon as the trees are well in leaf and the summer fully under way, singly and in pairs aud in parties of four and five together the county fishermen, town bred and country bred, bestir themselves, castinv lots in the open ponds and sheitered lagoons and touring down obscure blaces in search of little known and promising fishing grounds. No matter how choked up a millstream may be, how cluttered with weeds and debris from the last season's ginning and sawing, or with tangled and tuberous vines aweeping its surface and clumps of roots and caved-in bridges blocking progress, the light, strong bateau may be half guided, half pushed over obstructions, perhaps taken out of the water altogether and targed over by the light, strong bateau may be half guided, half pushed over obstructions, perhaps taken out of the water altogether and tugged over hy land in emergency, and exploration pushed successfully. The joy of flading a fishbed that nobody has been to in years is ample nayment for all exertion. Briar scratches, the possibility of poison from the insidious vines, the onset of an myriad red bugs, whose tinglings will develop hours later, only to be allayed with olutiments, the probable resentment of snakes frod on unawares and having venom in their fangs—all these contingencies count as naught weighed with the possible outcome of the day's excursion. In sequestered holes along that very creek lurk undisturbed whole colonies of unsophisticated perch and bream and broad-beamed trout, which, from the oldest patriarch to the youngest baby, are unacquainted with the wiles of anglers and apt to rise promptly to the balt flung out to them.

white of angiers and apt to rise promptly to the halt flung out to them.

Not so the knowing fish in the open pond above. The sportsman there must literally get up early in the morning to catch them, and exercise all his strategy and ingenuity to boot.

"I don't see how it is that the Southerners cise all his strategy and ingenuity to hoot.

"I don't see how it is that the Southerners have got the name of being so indolent," said a young woman visitor on a Carolina plantation.

"There are the Sprywits, father and son, riding over here in the morning, fully tweive miles, before it's light enough to see, merely in order to fish, and then staking themselves out in bateaux in that broiling pond the livelous da-

when it's so hot they have to keep on thick coats and turn the collars up at that, to avoid cooking. I think that the people here are the most self-devoted, and energetic that I have ever come across.

"Come down to the pond about sunset this afternoon and I'll show you another instance of our nalive-born energy," returned her host, and accordingly that afternoon, just as the cotton leaves on the young stalks were beginning to turn downward, as is their wont with the withdrawal of the sun's rays, the visitor was on hand to see what was up.

"Where's your sample of energy?" she asked, as they reached the platform over the mill race.

"Those two young fellows fishing down there on the sheeting. Feep over at them," she was told. "They do their own ploughing and field work, and are up and out at it before you've turned over for your first morning map. Two or three times a week, when it gets about this time in the afternoon, they take their horses out of the plough and ride over here for an hour's fishing. They live three miles away on a little place off the main road. Those are their horses hitched to the myrtles on the dam yonder. They don't own their own land, only rent enough to plant, and they have a mother and two sisters to wipport, but they manage to get time for fishing. They say they don't feel right if a week goes by and they haven't had a bit of sport, and of course they couldn't fish on Sunday. They don't booked down at the sunburnt young enthusiasts, so stalwar and picturesque, with their faded lean trousers stuffed into high topped boots, their coarse shirts open at the throat, and broad-brimmed, loosely platted hats, strengthened with a binding of calico. She thought that here was a new phase of Southerners and Southern life.

"These young men—they have no traditions to live up to, no ante-belium pretensions to sustain. I surpose; they don't look that sort; but they don't look that sort; but they don't look itse they don't look that sort; but they don't look that sort; but they don't look that sort;

to live up to, no ante-bellum pretensions to sustain. I suppose, they don't look that sorr; but they don't look like the white trash I've heard about, either," she said.

"They are not of either class," answered her companion. "They are sprung from what were the common people under the old regime and are the common people under the old regime and are the common people under the old regime and are the common people under the old regime and are the common people under the old regime and are the common people under the old regime and are the common people under the old regime and are the common people under the old regime and are the common people under the old regime and are the fature. They are hard working, and the same enthusiasm that brings them here to fish after working hard all day will be of avail in other working hard all day will be of avail in other ways. They've got some unsidedown ideas about the usclessness and worthlessness of the negro, and about wanting to get him out of the sountry and all that. Their people never owned slaves, but they'll get those cranky notions straightened out after a while."

As fishing is the main summer sport in this particular part of King Cotton's realm, so the eating of fish inder wholesomely primitive conditions is a regularly recurring social function. Fish fries and fish feasit given by day and night are annual and established institutions, and the fish lover's mission is to elevate the eating of fish into an art, regarding it the bounden duty of a neople whose waters are so favored to may humage to the goods that the gods profer. Every man in that region who owns a pond atoused thus by nature with fine fish considers himself in duty bound to invite his friends and neighbors at least twice in a season to enjoy the bounty. For two or three days, sometimes as much as a week or ten days, before the date of the fish humagest raps are set, nets put out, and trusty fishermen set themselves to the task of the land. The water at the mill being run in a certain way favorable notion and plenty of things to feed upon any banish any tennency to plaing.

"How many do you think we got in your trap to day, flick!" the enskedian of the mill will be asked some evening.

"I reckon a counte o' dozen, sah," will likely be the answer. "Pere a about thirty head and better cen dere now and we's got two days and nights ret to count on."

nights fet to count ou. "Think you'll have enough to make out

for black Dan'l and Nebin to try bout wid book and line in de pend holes all of de las day be-fore do froile and files what dey ketch in dat big basin next de trap for to keep em frech. I t'ink dat will give saterfaction, sir," and Dick, old hand at the business looks pleased in antici-pation of the approval he is sure to get. Skillets and frying pans that have been long

cooked in and are well tempered to their business are got together by Dick and tilted up in the millhouse ready for use. Kindlings and solid oak fagots that will make good lasting coals are collected, and long-handled forks, water pails, knives and pans for the cleaning are got in readiness. "If you want to taste the full flavor of a fresh water fit you must take the firs to the fish, not the fish feast is based, and so everyfring is arranged that the least possible time need clapse between the catching and eating of the coveled game.

The selection of a spot for the firsplace requires no thought, the same place under the great water oak that leans out over the dam having served such purpose for many seasons. Dick wheels up sections of stump and a fallen log or two to within sociable disance, and mare out a sittle path down to the water's edge, where the fish cleaners will perform their functions. On the evening of the fish fry, which will begin about sundown and continue indefinitely, the participants will sit on these logs and stumps in easy, care-free attitude; some will sit flat on the earth backed up against tree trunks and mill posis, and to the men who come out from town this very homeliness gives spice and novelty to the occasion. When the women folks and the family parties come in the daytine like will get ready a table and fix hide-bottomed chairs around, picnic fashion, for he has well-eartsbilished ideas of the formality demanded when the gentler sex is on the ground. Dick and the auxiliaries he has summoned on his staff of assistants and any stragglers permitted to look on enjoy the evening function best by keeping just out of range of the camp-fire's light, though well within earshot. Thus their dusky faces attract no notice and they enjoy at second hand the white folks goings on and any fun that may turn up. Later, maybe, sowe one of them will be pressed into service to sing or dance for the company's amusement while a fresh batch of fish is being cooked or a new bottle uncorked. The fish fry pro

girning at sunset and continuing indefinitely, according as the appetites and spirits of the party dictate. The fish picnic held in the day-time a week or two later is a family affair of a different calibre. When the men are bidden to the fish fry it is understood that no hamper or lunch baskets are expected. The host knows what to previde for men, but the women may bring their baskets and the sweet stuffs and cakes that girls and children like; only any of them who can be persuaded to abjure these generalities the fish epicure will initiate into the niceties of fish flesh pure and simple, prepared and purveyed under conditions exclusively primitive.

"There, did you ever taste anything better than that" the veteran fish lover will ask of a

than that?" the veteran fish love

"There, did you ever taste anything better than that?" the veteran fish lover will ask of a novice, watching her narrowly as she tastes of the piece he has selected for her benefit.

"Nice as can be," comes the verdict. "I never knew that country fish—fresh-water fish you know—had such flavor."

"They don't have the right smack unless they're absolutely fresh," declares the connoisseur, "and you can't be sure of that unless you see them taken out of the water. The flavor of a fish of this kind is very subtle, like a perfume or a sentiment, and it loses virtue unless cater just at the right time. And another thing I've tested. All these catsups and condimen's and dressings are a mistake when fish are in the right condition. They do very well when the fiesh is flat and tasteless, but you can just be sure that a good fish can't be improved by anything you contrive to put with it; fine fish, eaten with good plain bread, corn bread preferred, and something other than tea to wash it down with, and you have a meal fit for a king, or rather, for a man with a healthy palate and sound perceptions."

The fish tries and fish picnics are given as

rather, for a man with a healthy palate and sound perceptions."

The fish fries and fish piculcs are given as usual down South this spring in the customary places, and the sportsmen and their wives and sisters and sweethearts participate, but many familiar forms and voices are missing from the ranks. Fishing rods of fine temper—those long in use and wont to be much handled at this time of year—rest undisturbed in their brackets against the top wall of the long plazzas. Their owners are off to the war, and it is not likely that the rods will be used this summer or that the fish crate and precious tin box full of tackle will be onessed. The angler's stout coat, high boots, and broad-brimmed hat are relegated to obscurity, and the sager-faced negro boys out by the country mills, on the watch to open gates, dig bait, and run errands for the town visitors, are disappointed in their jobs.

"I aint see Col. Skinner's son what drive de black pair, neider de young man what mates wid him come by here headle."

"I sin't see Col. Skinner's son what drive de black pair, nelder de young man what mates wid him, come by here headin' for de pond once dis summer." says an observant negro as he chops his cotton row.

"No, and you ain't goin' to see 'em neider," returns a wise companion, "Dey all both uone gone to de war. I had see de Cap'n, and be tell me; say as how de Government had called dem, and they up and go. Dere's a whole turn of 'em gone."

"And how 'bout Miss Alice Skinner and dem baby children. How she gwine do now wid her man gone off from her?"

"I don' know. Dat ain't for me and you to say; but dem buckra sin't de kind to fool round fishing and carryin' on when there's acidierin' to be done, and de Government done call 'em."

NOTES OF THE OPERA IN EUROPE. Tamagao's Itinerant Claque—New Operas Sives in Berlin.

In a suit recently brought by a South American impresario to recover a sum of money paid to him in advance, the interesting fact was brought out that Tamagno always travelled with a trained claque consisting of eight lusty Italians whose business it was to keep up the hoop-la when their employer distinguished himself by a very high note. It was stipulated in his contract that the manager should always provide four seats for that claque in the orchestra and four in the gallery. That is said to be a condition in all his contracts. The \$31,000, paid in advance to the tenor when he in Buenos Ayres in 1890. He was to receive for the season \$130,000, or \$1,625 a performance, and he demanded \$31,000 before leaving Italy He sang four times and then a revolution broke out. The singer returned to Europe and took the advance with him. No efforts have so far succeeded in making him give up the money, although two courts have already decided in favor of the manager. The case is now before the highest court of appeal. It used to be said in this country that Tamagno returned to the box office the seats sent to him for his claque with the request that they be sold for his benefit,

A wholly different treatment of the claque question has recently taken place in Vienna, by means of which Director Mahler has managed to put the singers of the company into a greater state of excitement than they already are. He has not only discharged the old claque which had been for many years a feature of the institution, but he has forbidden the singers to distribute tickets to their friends, and had two auditors arrested because they insisted on applauding with an enthusiasm that annoyed their neighbors and interrupted the performance. It is rumored that he may retire from the opera at Vienna on account of the opposition to his decided methods which has arise among the artists.

The statistics of the Royal Opera in Berlin show that only four new operas were sung during the year 1897, and of these, two, "Enoch Arden" and "Hashisch," were in only one act, They were by Hausman and Von Chelms. The other two, Puccini's "La Bohème" and Spinelli's "A Basso Porto," were of Italian origin. Later novelties were by a German and a Hungarin composer. A fine scenic outfit enabled Lorizing's "Undine" to have a run of fifty performances, and no other work had nearly so many. "Hawned und Gretel" came next with nineteen performances, and eighteen were attained with works as utterly different as "Taunhäuser" and "Mignon." The works of Mozart, succeeding a festival series, were sung twenty-six times, Beethoven's Operas were sung on nine evenings. Forthcoming novelties are to be a revival of Auber's "Mesaniello," the performance of De Doebber's opera "The Cricket," and a season of Italian opera with Marcella Sembrich as the star.

Not long ago the wily agent of a popular prima donna came to New York from London to take some measures to attract attention to his star. The statistics of the Royal Opera in Berlin Not long ago the wily agent of a popular prima donna came to New York from London to take some measures to attract attention to his star. As she had sang very little since her last atmearance here, there was very little to be written about her. So the effort promised to be altagether unprofitable until the brilliant idea of associating her name with Jean de Reské's occurred to this wise ascent. He worked the acheme out in all its details and then told a conditing reporter that De Reské was never again to sing in "Faunt" or "Romeo et Juliette." This was selzed upon as import in and oublished, along with some news of the prima donna's plans. It happened that Jean was just then singing those roles in Hussia, although nothing was known of that them. The company which he took to itustia was to sing only the Wagner operas. But when the title was asked to attend the performances and consented, he asked for "Faust." That, of course, had to be given. So did "Romeo et Juliette" when, after his enloyment of one Gourse, had to be given. So did "Romeo et Juliette" when, after his enloyment of one Gourse, had to be given. The demands of these roles in London yet. The demands of the approaching Wagner performances will necessarily confine him to these operas. But he will be heard at the Metropolitan next season in both of those popular roles.

from the Washington Post.

Gen. Wheeler, so a friend of his tells me, as a remedy for insommia which is guarnteed to make one sluep even in the sids of war's alarms. Gen. Wheeler, so his although he is from anteed to make one sleep even night of war's siams. Gen. Wheele friend tells me, although he the South and knows good ligh the tastes it, seldom takes adrink di he tastes it, seddom takes a cring current the day, but at night when he is ready to go to bed he pours out a mug of beer, stirs into it a little radi. and after that—after that the very next thing, so far as he knows, is the breakfast bell.

A RELIC OF SPANISH RULE.

TREJAMAICA MAROONS AND THEIR

Unique Position as Millinry Tennuts Thetr of the British Craws-Conjectures as to the Origin of the Name-Paris They Have Played in the Island's History.

The Spanish settlers who occupied the island of Jamuica for more than a century and a ball left behind them very few traces when a band of English adventurers drove them out in the year 1655. Half a dozen or so of names on the map of Jamaica are obviously Spanish, and one, "Bog Walk," which looks and sounds like a wantonly unpoetical name for one of the most gorgeous bits of nature in the tropics, is in reality a corruption of "Bocs d'Agua." There is to this day a peculiarly exclusive and proud group of Jewish families in the island who boast themselves "Sephar-dim," and trace their descent to Spanish and Portuguese Jews permitted by the Catholic kings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to settle in Jamaica. When the English seized the island they drove out the "Papist" Spaniards without exception, but suffered the Spanish Jews to remain. But, on the whole, the most interesting relics of Spanish occupation in that island are the Marcons.

Some say that the name has reference to the chestnut color of these semi-savages; the name has also been traced to the Spanish word "simaran," meaning age, and again to "cimar ron," as meaning the people of the "cimas," or mountain tops. A more probable origin con nects the Spanish word anglicized "maroon with a word meaning pig. But whatever may have been the origin of the name, the people themselves are the descendants of negro slaves who escaped from their Spanish masters. At the time of the conquest in 1655 the Span ish inhabitants of the island were doing very little in the way of agriculture, and had few slaves. It is estimated that the number was about 1,500. When their owners got the worst of the fighting these ran away into the wooded hills that cover the interior of the island, where no doubt they found a certain remnant of the Carib aborigines with a sprinkling of negroes, whose progenitors had escaped slavery in preceding generations. In those day there was plenty of wild pig in the mountains of Jamatca, and this wild, mixed race of fugi

tives became hunters of wild pig by occupation It was not long before the "hog hunters," as

the new white settlers called them, began to

make themselves a terror to the isolated settle

ments. They stole and murdered so frequently

that the legislative assembly of the island was kept busy passing acts for their suppression through two whole generations at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1730 the famous Maroon chief Cudjoe began to make himself felt. His name still lives in the legends of Jamaica and in the répertoire of Jamaica nurses, who find it expedient to frighten children. An enormous tree not far from Kingston, the hollow trunk of which would hold at least a dozen men used to be pointed out as the tree in which Cudjoe held councils of war with his lieutenants. For about eight years Cudioe kept the Government busy with his guerrilla war, and then two commissioners, representing his Majesty George II., made a solemn pact with him and his followers. The "Articles of Pacifica-tion" are as curious a document as can be found In the historical archives of any colonial Gov ernment. They recite the names of " Captain Cudjoe, Captain Accompong, Captain Johnny Captain Cuffee, Captain Quaco, and several other Negroes," and their provisions place the Jamaica Maroons in the legal status of military tenants under the British crown.

By these "Articles" of 1738 the Marcons sub ject to the aforesaid "Captain" received a large ject to the aforesaid "Captain" received a large tract of land, for themselves and their heirs forever, free of taxes. They on their part promised "to kill suppress, or destroy all rebels" who might arise in that island, as well as to assist in repelling invasion should the necessity arise. In this way a horde of savages, part negro, part Carlb, assumed a feudal position which they still hold, and which is perhaps unique in all English-speaking America.

This treaty, however, did not end all the troubles of the English Government with the

all English-speaking America.

This treaty, however, did not end all the troubles of the English Government with the Maroons. What is known in the history of Jamaica as the Maroon was broke out in 1795. A Maroon was caught hunting a domesticated pig which belonged to one of the white settlers, was tried, and was punished with a whipping in the jail of Trelawney. Whipping was the usual bunishment for such offences in Jamaica in those days and would have been administered to any other offender, black or white. But the jailer was so inconsiderate of Maroon pride and prejudices as to have the punishment inflicted by a negro warder and in the presence of negro prisoners. Some of the Maroons with whom the Government afterward entered into negotiations explained that it was not the legal penalty they objected to, but the degradation of a Maroon to the punishment of the punishment in the presence of the Maroons with whom the Government afterward entered into negotiations explained that it was not the legal penalty they objected to, but the degradation of a Maroon to the punishment of the primary of the punishment of the punishment in the present of the punishment of the punishment in the present of the punishment of the punishment in the punishment of the punishment in the punishment of the punishment of the punishment in the puni the presence of negro prisoners. Some of the Maroons with whom the Government afterward entered into negotiations explained that it was not the legal penalty they objected to, but the degradation of a Maroon in the sight of common negroes. In the course of this Maroon war a large number of whites, both soldiers and civilians, as well as women and children, were killed, and many buildings were destroyed by fire. Three regiments of British cavairy, the Thriteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Light Dragoons, and one of British infantry took part in the fighting at various times, but the revolted Maroons sheltered themselves in inaccessible woods and valleys and held one portion of the island in a condition of terror by their incursions for the greater part of the year. It was then that some one remembered an old act of the Assembly of ante-Cudjoe days which had ordered a pack of hounds to be "provided by the churchwardens of the respective parishes" for the hunting of Maroons. This law had fallen out of observance, of course, but the hint was enough, and Lord Halcarres, the Governor, sent to Cubs for Spaniards and Cuban bloodhounds, It was poetical justice, that, as the Spaniards had left this bane of Maroons to their English conquerors, Spaniards should be applied to for an antidote in the shape of dogs. The Cuban Spaniards might have made themselves very unpleasant by refusing to hunt his Britannic Majesty's feuntacires for him, but they did not. They were probably well read for their services and, besides, found the occupation congenial. There was very little actual "pulling down" of the two-legged same. The mere report that Spanish bloodhounds were after them sufficed to scare the Maroon insurgents into submission. The Maroons of the eastern settlements had taken no part in the revolt. Those of Trelawey, to the number of 500, were packed off to Nova Scotia, where their descendants are to-day with the other colored inhabitants of that colony.

This departation of the Maroon rebels left a large majority of the rac

white masters in the open and still more afraid to enter the bush, where the Maroons, concealed by testoons of creepers and large-test ved foliage, might be watching for them at every turn.

The memory of that slave rising and its results was still effectively tresh in the minds of the country negro of Jamaies thirty years later, when, in 1865, the mulatto fordon fomented an abortive rising at Morant Hay. Having surprised and massacred a number of whites and loyal mulations in the town itself, a band of half intoxicated rioters that night went on a tour of murder and rapine from one to another of the plantation houses in the neighboring country. At one of these houses there was not a single man to defend the lives of the white woman and her children who had been left there, but the housemaid happened to be a Maroon woman. The rioters, shouting and threatening and smeared with blood, had reached the veranda of the house when the front door was flung wide open, discovering a tail black woman who held an oil lamp. This was the housemail. All she said was, "Get away from here. I'm a Maroon woman." And, half drunk and frautic as they were, the rioters actually turned and ran.

The greater part of the footernment's task in haif drunk and frautic as they were, the rioters actually turned and ran.

The greater part of the Government's task in this insurrection of 1855 was to caten the hundreds of rebels who had scattered as soon as the first detachment of troops reached Mornat Hay. To do this and produce a salutary effect foy. Eyrs sent Col. Fyfe, a retired British Army officer, to call out the Marcons in normaline of the "Articles of Pacification" of 1738. Ther came with alacrity and did for the rebels what the Spanish blood-houring had not for their own brathren in 1786. Paul Bogle, the actual leader in the rioting, was tieir captive. When the alarm and general excitement caused by the Morant Hay riots and massacres had subsided. Col. Fyfe and his Marcons received the honor of a triumphal entry into Kingston and a banquet. It was a

through streets flued with soldiers and half-scared negroes. Each Maroon was a mass of tropical foliage, under which, on close examination, one could detect a gun, a suit of rough blue serge, and a very black and savage countenance. One or two of the head men proudly displayed silver medals of William IV, and the Georges, It would have been very hard to detect in the features of the men any trace of Carlo blood. They were, on the whole of rathers a flast two tures of the men any trace of Carlb blood, They were, on the whule, of rather a finer type than the everyday Jamaica negro, and certainly carried themselves with the air of men who had never submitted to slavery, but those who examined them classly propounced them of distinctly African physiognomy. Incily African physiognomy.

This was the last appearance of her Majesty's Maroons in the history of Jamaica. It is not likely that they will ever again be called upon "to kill, suppress or destroy." As civilization reaches the higher ridges of the Blue Mountains, the Maroons will gradually become, as they already have become to some extent, just like the other negro squatters of the island, and the "Articles of Pacification" will cease to be anything more than a curiosity of diplomacy.

POLITICAL NOTES.

James Oliver is a candidate for the Tammany nomisation to the State senate from the Tenth district. we represented by John F. Ahearn. Ahearn has seen in the Senate since 1889. The term of the Senstor to be voted for this year will expire in 1900,

Pennsylvania, thou a smaller than New York in opplation and area, has more than 1,090 miles of altroad trackage in excess of New York. It is customary for the Republicans to hold, as they have done this year, their State Convention at Harrisburg, a point easily reached from all sections of the State, This year the railroad managers of Pennsylvania entered into an agreement not to tasse any free transportation on account of the Harrisburg convention advisability of limiting still further the issue of free tickets, and it was thought that this was a good op-portunity to begin. When the time for the Republian Convention was decided upon a meeting of officials of the various railroads interested was held, and it was agreed to not issue any free tickets, but to make a single fare for the round trip, and for the emocratic Convention of Pennsylvania, which is to e beld in Altoona, similar action will be taken.

There will be a State election in Georgia this year. on Oct. 5, for Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Tressurer, and Comptroller. The Populists of Georgia, falling in their effort to conscript Long om Watson as their candidate, nominated J. R. Hogan of Lincoln county for Governor and Felix N. Cobb of Carroll for Attorney-General. Lincoln ounty is in the northeastern section of the State or the Savannah River, adjoining Edgefield county. South Carolina. There are no railroads in it, and the chief waterway is known as Soap Creek. It is a Populist stronghold, and at the last State election he Populists outnumbered the Democrats in the pro portion of three to one. In the Presidential election of 898 the Populists, generally speaking, stayed at ome. There were 200 votes for Bryan and 78 to: Mr. McKinley. The full vote of Lincoln county is less han a thousand.

There is constant complaint among politicians and others having business with the City Record office about its present management. Though the charter explicitly provides that in January of each year the list of public officials in the service of the municipality of New York shall be published in the City Record. the law in this respect has been disregarded; and though the primary election law adopted by the last legislature provided for the publication of the names of the enrolled voters " within ten days after the May registration." this was not done in the City Record, but the lists were published on a fragmentary plan somewhat in the same way as a plumber makes minor repairs.

The late Cyrus C. Carpenter of Iowa was Governor of the Hawkeye State for four years, from 1872 to 1876, and his death recalls two facts—one, that though Indiana had a Governor in 1816, Illinois one in 1818, and Missouri one in 1820, the first Governo. of lown did not enter upon the discharge of his duties until 1846; the second, that though the term of the Governor of Iowa is two years, it has become a political usage in that State to elect Governors for four, on the theory that one good term deserves an other. Senator Gear was Governor of Iowa for four years from 1878, his successor, Van Buren, for four rears from 1882, Gov. Larabce for four years from 888, and Horace Boles for four years from 1890. At the last State election, however, the custom of giving a second term to the Governor was abandoned, and the present Chief Executive of Iowa, who was chosen in 1897, and began his term of office on Jan. 1, 1898 serving his first term. He is Leslie Shaw.

The opponents of the Raines Liquor Tax law in New York State, who allege that the rates charged are so high as to be almost prohibitive, should cast a roving eye over the schedule of taxes in Alaska subnitted for consideration to Congress. Some of the roposed taxes are: Upon a wholesale liquor estab ishment, \$2,000 a year; upon a barroom or saloon in any town of more than 1,500 inhabitants, \$1,500 ear, and upon any retail liquor saloon in communities of less than 1,500 inhabitants, \$1,000 a year.

The President of the United States Senate has designated as the two Government visitors to West Point,

by. Harlan G. Mendenhall's remarks met with frequent outbursts of applause, and when he has finished one of the best memorial serionas ever preached in Kansas City, Kan. the crowd was very entimelastic. Three cheers for the red, white, and blue were proposed, and they were given with a will.

The officers accurate native trackers and follows very entimelastic. Three cheers for the partly enten body of Patrovoski, still recognizable, and in his clothes were the few rubles that he had gained by murdering the peddles.

hren and Daugereus Sport of Munting Them-Englishman Norris's Lucky Shot. "What do you think of this for a tiger sking" said the manager of the fur store. He had been showing to a Sux reporter some tiger skins from India, Several of these were very large, measuring eleven feet in length, The skin that he now spread out on the floor was fully twelve feet long and broad in proportion. Not only in size, but in other respects, it differed from the skins be had shown before. On the East Indian skins the hair was short and fine, the stripes of black were sharply defined upon a yellow ground, giving a splendid appearance. On the skin now shown the haig was long and thick, having semewhat the character of fur; the colors were duller, the yellow being pale, the black markings less vividly dofined than in the Indian skins.

"It is the skin of a Mongolian tiger," the manager resumed, "Mongolian is the trade name which we apply to all tiger skins that come from China and regions beyond to the north. I happen to know the history of this one. It came from Elberia. It sounds strange to you, no doubt, that there should be tigers in that bleak part of the world where you rather would look for wolves and Russian was strange to me when I was new in the business, but one finds out many queer things in the fur trade. Some of the biggest skins that we fur trade. Some of the biggest skins that we receive come from there. You understand, when you think of it, that Siberia is a very big region and it stretches from the Arctic Ocean very far to the south. It is in the Amoor Valley—the valley of the great river that divides the Russian province of Amoor from Manchuria—that the Siberian tigers are found. The climate there is no colder than in New York and the tigers find shelter in the forests and dense can thickets along the river banks.

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the Russian province of Amoor from Manchuria—that the Siberian tigers are found. The
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and the tigers find shelter in the forcests and
deuse cane thickets along the river banks.

"Through the summer the Amoor tigers are
shy and usually keep well away from the habitations of men. There is an abundance of
deer, wild pigs and other game for them to prey
on at that season. It is in the winter that the
tiger is most to be feared by man. Then he
mad it harder to secure food in the forest and
he becomes ravenous.

"There are native hunters on the Amoor who,
like the East indian shikaries, make a business of hunting the tiger for his skin, using
guns, traps and poison for the purpose. This
skin was obtained in another way. The gentleman who brought this bere to be mounted is
an American who bought it in Vladivostock,
in Siberia, and the trader who sold it to him
told him the story of the way in which the
tiger was killed.

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The trade of some importance on the frontier.

Twenty miles below it is a native village, with
some unpronounceable name—a little hamled
of about twenty houses lying near the river,
with woods and cane jungle all about it. Is
was in midwinter, after anow had lain on the
ground for weeks, that the tiger began to come
to the village from time to time by night and
kill ac town of the way in the
some unpronounceable name—a little hamled
of about twenty houses lying near the river,
with woods and case j

speed, and upon any retail illupor ashoon in community the of the that, 1000 installants, 2,1000 a year.

The President of the United States Smale had electronic that of the theory of the States in the States in Consection, Republican, and Richard in Remove of Connections, Republican in Remove of Connections, Remove of Co